

By Authority



## PROCLAMATION.

It having pleased Almighty God to close the earthly career of King Kalakaua on the 20th inst. in San Francisco, California, U. S. A., We, the members of the Cabinet of His late Majesty, hereby PROCLAIM, by virtue of the 22d Article of the Constitution, Her Royal Highness the Princess Liliuokalani QUEEN of the Hawaiian Islands, under the style and title of LILIUOKALANI.

GOD PRESERVE THE QUEEN.

Given at Iolani Palace, this twenty-ninth day of January A. D. 1891.

J. A. CUMMINS,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
GODFREY BROWN,  
Minister of Finance.  
CHAS. N. SPENCER,  
Minister of Interior.  
A. P. PETERSON,  
Attorney-General.  
2676-71 1390-41

It is with deep sorrow that we announce the death of His Majesty King Kalakaua, which lamented event took place on the 20th instant, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at San Francisco, Cal., the cause of death being Bright's disease.

Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
J. A. CUMMINS.  
Minister of Interior,  
C. N. SPENCER.  
Minister of Finance,  
GODFREY BROWN.  
Attorney-General,  
A. P. PETERSON.  
Iolani Palace, Honolulu, January 29th, 1891.  
2676-61 1390-41

## CHAMBERLAIN'S NOTICE.

The Funeral Obsequies of His late Majesty Kalakaua, will take place from Iolani Palace, on SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES W. ROBERTSON,  
Vice-Chamberlain.  
Iolani Palace, February 2, 1891.  
2678-td 1390-21

## CHAMBERLAIN'S NOTICE.

The Court will go into full mourning for His late Majesty Kalakaua from the date of this notice until two weeks after the funeral, and will wear half mourning from that time until the expiration of two months from the day of the funeral. Ladies will wear black with white trimmings for full mourning, and white with black trimmings for half mourning.

All members of the Government and all persons connected with the Court will wear crape on their several uniforms. Gentlemen being civilians will wear black suits and hat bands, and crape on the left arm during the period of full mourning.

All representatives of foreign countries, Consuls and commercial agents are invited to observe the period of mourning herein prescribed, and the public generally are requested to show their respect for the memory of the late lamented Sovereign by wearing badges of mourning during the time specified.

JAMES W. ROBERTSON,  
Vice-Chamberlain.  
Iolani Palace, January 30th, 1890.  
2676 1390

## RESOLUTIONS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Privy Council of State, held at Iolani Palace on Thursday, Jan. 29, 1891, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

AFTER a reign longer than that of any other sovereign of Hawaii but one, the earthly life of our beloved King Kalakaua, was closed at 2:30 o'clock on Tuesday, the 20th day of January, 1891, in San Francisco, California, United States of America.

Falling health for some months past made it seem advisable that he should seek to regain it by a voyage to the more bracing climate of California, and inspired with this hope, he left his kingdom in November last. The voyage and change of circumstances at first seemed to benefit him, but at length mortal disease appeared with increased vigor, and he sunk to sleep scarce nine days ago in a foreign land. The friendly ship which the Hawaiian people were waiting for with expectant eyes, came this morning, bringing back, not their Sovereign to renewed health, but, alas, his lifeless remains. The decorations of loyal affection preparing for his reception are speedily changed into those of mourning, and we meet to-day in the impulse of a common sorrow.

The reign of our departed King was memorable as an era of remarkable and increasing prosperity. In the seventeen years of his reign, now closed, this nation has made rapid strides in its material industries, education and the arts of civilization.

But death comes alike to King and commoner, and the seventh Sovereign of Hawaii has gone to join the roll of the illustrious dead. We humbly bow to the will of God.

RESOLVED, That the Privy Council of State here assembled, join with his beloved Consort, His Royal Sister and relatives, and the Hawaiian people, in expressing our great sorrow at this untimely decease of our late King.

RESOLVED, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be entered upon the records of the Privy Council and published in the newspapers of this city, and

RESOLVED, That the members of this Council wear the customary mourning for a period of thirty days.

C. P. IAUKEA,  
Secretary.  
2675-6 1390-4

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
HONOLULU, Feb. 3, 1891.

The following Resolution of sympathy and condolence upon the demise of His late Majesty King Kalakaua have been received at the Department of Foreign Affairs:

[SEAL] MAYOR'S OFFICE,  
SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 24, 1891.  
HON. D. A. MCKINLEY, Consul-General of the Hawaiian Islands at San Francisco.

DEAR SIR:—Allow me as a representative of the City of San Francisco to tender through you to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hawaiian Government, my heartfelt condolence to the widow and relatives of the late King David Kalakaua and to the people of the Hawaiian Islands in your terrible loss.

Believe me the citizens of San Francisco mourn with you with the deepest solicitude in this your affliction and mingle their prayers with yours, that the Giver of every good thing may aid you in bearing the heavy burden of sorrow.

We realize that the widow of our deceased friend has lost the staff of oak she has so long leaned upon, but there is one on whom we can all cast our burdens. "That one who left his home to die for us."

We hope the kind loving care of Jesus may sustain her in her dark and lonely hours.

To all her friends and family we offer our earnest prayers and sympathies and pray that heaven may take them under its kind protection.

We all mourn but still look forward to that bright day when Monarch and people will be united. Let us look forward to that land beyond the stars where parting is forever unknown.

With the kindest wishes for your future welfare and for the people of the Hawaiian Islands, I remain, yours truly,  
GEO. H. SANDERSON,  
Mayor of San Francisco, Cal.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to call unto Himself

KALAKAUA,  
King of the Hawaiian Islands, at a time when he was visiting our country and people as a Friend and Guest, and

WHEREAS, The sudden death of the Ruler of the Hawaiian People, away from his country and family, and his subjects, is an affliction which appeals to our sympathies as citizens and as a commercial organization deeply interested in the progress and prosperity of the Hawaiian Islands,

THEREFORE, be it  
RESOLVED, That the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco send to the Family and Countrymen of their departed Ruler its profoundest sympathy for the loss they have sustained at the hand of a Majesty before whom all on Earth must bow in humble submission.

RESOLVED, That the Trustees of the Chamber of Commerce be requested to appoint a committee to attend the obsequies of His Majesty, and that attested copies of these Resolutions be forwarded to the Royal Family at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Government.

C. L. TAYLOR, President.  
THOS. J. HAYNES, Secretary.  
San Francisco, Cal.,  
January 24th, 1891.

Received at SAN FRANCISCO, January 24, 1891.  
TO MINISTER FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Honolulu Port:

Sultan of Johore is deeply grieved at melancholy news of your August Sovereign's demise, and requests you to express his most heartfelt sympathy with the Royal Family, Hawaiian Government and Nation in their bereavement, and his best wishes for their continued welfare.

ABDUL PAHAN, Secretary.  
2680-21 1361-11

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.  
IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE STAR MILL COMPANY FOR DISCOPORATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Honolulu, January 29th, 1891.

Whereas the Star Mill Company has, pursuant to the laws in such case made and provided, duly filed with the undersigned a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law. Now, therefore,

Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the undersigned on or before the 13th day of April, 1891; and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned at Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, and show cause why said petition should not be granted.

C. N. SPENCER,  
Minister of the Interior.  
1320-101

Mr. C. F. HORNER, has this day been appointed Chairman of the Lahaina Road Board, Maui, vice W. Y. Horner, Jr., resigned.

The Board now consists as follows:  
C. F. Horner, Chairman.  
A. Haeneberg,  
D. Kahalo.

C. N. SPENCER,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, Jan. 26, 1891. 1360-31

S. E. KAUF, Esq., has this day been appointed an Agent to Take Acknowledgment to Labor Contracts for the District of Wailuku, Island of Maui.

C. N. SPENCER,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, Feb. 5, 1891. 1361-91

Mr. JESSE AMARA, has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Wailuku, Island of Oahu, vice S. N. Emerson, resigned.

C. N. SPENCER,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, Jan. 27, 1891. 1350-31

## THE GAZETTE CALENDAR.

February, 1891.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Febr. 1st. Last Qu'r.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Febr. 5th. New Moon.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Febr. 15th. 1st Qu'r.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Febr. 25th. Full Moon.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	

## Hawaiian Gazette

EST. MODUS IN REBUS.

## 10-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, FEB. 10, 1891.

The Alameda left Sydney January 20th, or before the new schedule for the Australian mail service had been completed at San Francisco. This accounts for her leaving Sydney under the old time table. The Mariposa will be the first vessel leaving Sydney and the Monowai from San Francisco under the new schedule. The latter ought to be here on Thursday next, the 12th.

IT SEEMS that General Booth has secured the £100,000 or \$500,000, which he estimated would be necessary to commence his great scheme of relieving the 125,000 homeless and starving poor of London. This is an enormous sum for one man to raise and handle for any object whatever, and evidently shows that people of England have confidence in the man, in his ability and in his plan to relieve the poor by providing employment for them. It demonstrates more than that—that the contributors believe the plan is practicable, notwithstanding the vigorous attacks which have been made on it by Huxley, Loch and others. If with £100,000, which is one tenth of what he called for, he demonstrates that he can provide employment and homes for 12,500 of the present poor of London, or one-tenth of the total number the chances are that he will be furnished with the remaining £900,000.

THE mass meeting at Kaunakapili church on Thursday evening was largely attended by both foreigners and natives, all deeply interested in the object for which it was called. Gov. Kanoa, who presided over it, is one of the leading men of the nation, having formerly been Governor of Kauai, and at present a Noble as well as a Privy Councillor. No one in the Kingdom more fully enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people than he, or is better fitted for the position of presiding officer. The resolutions which were unanimously adopted, after a free discussion by prominent natives, fully convey the sense of the residents of this and other islands of the group. The events of the past two weeks, while they have stirred the most profound sorrow and sympathy in the hearts of all Hawaiians, have drawn out expressions and feelings of the warmest gratitude and true HAWAIIAN ALONG to the American nation as a whole, and more particularly to the individuals who so prominently and fraternally devoted their time and strength to our late King while living, and to his memory since his decease.

## HAWAIIAN MORTALITY AND KAHUNAS.

The Mortuary Report for the month of January was published as usual on the 3rd inst. and, as we had occasion to remark of the report which immediately preceded it, is a matter for very serious consideration by those who entertain any hopes for the Hawaiian race. The total number of deaths for the month is 56, of whom 42 are classified as Hawaiians. This is startling, even when looked at as shown by

bare totals, but it is absolutely appalling when taken by the death rate per thousand. Among 23,000 persons of all nationalities inhabiting the district reported on, the death rate reached 29.21 per thousand, while analysis shows that of the 11,000 Hawaiians there fell off 45.81 per thousand, the Asiatic races being only 14.40 and all others 13 per thousand.

There were only 9 deaths under 1 year old, which is a better showing than that of the last month, but again we have 21, or .375 of the whole, reported "unattended," and 10 "cause unknown." All this is very sad. The question is, how to mend it. There are here in Honolulu, supported by public funds or private charity, as many hospitals, free dispensaries, benevolent societies and every imaginable means of assisting those in sickness, unable to help themselves, as exist in any population of the same number anywhere in the world. The advice is of the best, the means the most ample, recent, scientific that can be employed. All that talent, training and charity together can do is at hand, free and without price, and yet the death rate of the aboriginal race is to the foreigners as 48.81 to 17.40.

To compare the vital statistics of Honolulu with other cities, we will cite the return of the Registrar General of England for the death rate in London and twenty-seven other great towns for the first week in this year, reduced to correspond with the annual rate per thousand of aggregate population. London with by far the largest population of any city in the world had a death rate of 29.7 or within a small fraction the same as Honolulu. Of the other twenty-seven cities, Leicester with 16.2 is the lowest, and Preston with 43.6 the highest death rate, both are inland manufacturing cities, the former with a population of 155,000 and the latter 106,000, each largely in excess of the population of the whole Hawaiian Kingdom. During the last two weeks of the year 1890 the death rate rose from 21.3 of the preceding fourteen weeks to 26.3, the former or lower of these rates being itself 14 per 1,000 higher than the mean rate in the corresponding periods of the ten years 1880 to 1890.

Now, as the apparently heavy rate recorded in Honolulu, is due almost altogether to the disproportionate mortality amongst Hawaiians, it is in that direction we must look for the causes before the attack can be made with any hope of success.

The cause of this terrible mortality amongst Hawaiians we believe to be almost or altogether the faith of the people in KAHUNAS or native sorcerers. The Hawaiians may wear haole clothes, may fill the churches on Sunday, and send their children to school the week through, but they believe in and dread the power of the kahuna. The native preachers themselves will tell you so. Not a doctor in the place with any experience of the natives but will confirm the statement. Not one who has not found his advice disregarded, his rules neglected and knows that the kahuna has crossed his path. Even in critical surgical cases, the surgeon's work has been undone, and some unfortunate native brought to his deathbed, or to partially recover with a withered or distorted limb, by his own relatives at the bidding of the kahuna.

We have no hesitation in asserting that kahunadom is rampant and is thinning out the native race. How many petitions were presented to this very last Legislature to recognize, to legalize, to license and even to endow kahunadom. Although we hold that members of the Legislature are bound to present petitions entrusted to them by their constituents, whether in accord with their own convictions or not, yet we say that no Representative need, or ought to speak in favor of or further such petitions otherwise than by presentation. A conscientious Representative would rebuke the ignorance of such constituents, if it cost him his seat to do so. But the kahuna Representatives did not appear one whit more enlightened than the petitioners, notwithstanding their cigars and broadcloths.

Kahunadom must be discredited, and then it may die out. It cannot be stamped by force, unless it was possible to convict a dozen or so of kahunas of manslaughter. It is to be feared, however, that the Hawaiian race will die out before its faith in kahunas is seriously disturbed.

## SUMMARY FOR THE STEAMER.

In any summary of the events of the past month the most important is the news of the death of His late Majesty King Kalakaua, which reached Honolulu on the morning of the 29th. The whole history of His Majesty's visit to California, his illness there, and his death on the 20th of January has been so amply recorded in all American and Hawaiian papers that it is unnecessary to repeat all the details; but we will give here a brief outline of the events immediately preceding His Majesty's lamented death.

Nov. 25th, His Majesty not being in very good health at the time embarked on board the U. S. Flagship Charleston, at the kind invitation of Admiral Brown, intending to visit San Francisco and perhaps Southern California in hopes that change of air and scene might prove beneficial. The Charleston reached San Francisco on the 4th of December, and in due time the news was received at Honolulu of the marked honors and courtesies with which His Majesty had been received, and the unbounded hospitality of which he was the recipient, and above all that he already experienced an improvement in health. The next accounts were not so favorable. His Majesty in taking a long ride had caught a cold, which seemed to threaten some liver trouble, but still no word of danger.

On the morning of the 29th of January, however, Honolulu was startled by the telephone's announcing in all directions that the Charleston was off Coco Head with Hawaiian and American colors at half mast, and soon afterwards she entered the harbor, her white-painted hull draped in black and her yards tipped on end crosswise, and we knew that she bore to his native land all that is mortal of King Kalakaua. The same afternoon, amid the roar of minute guns, a melancholy procession of boats with half-masted colors left the Charleston's side and proceeded slowly and solemnly to the wharf. The coffin containing the remains was placed under a catafalque in the Admiral's barge, towed by Charleston's boats and followed by those of the U. S. S. Charleston and Mohican and of H. B. M. S. Nymph.

Immediately on the receipt of the sad news, all public offices and schools were closed, the Supreme Court adjourned its sitting, and business throughout the city was suspended.

On landing, the coffin was removed to the hearse which was in waiting drawn by four black horses, followed by the Ministers, the Admiral, captains, officers and detachments of seamen and marines from all the men-of-war in the harbor, marching solemnly with arms reversed, and with the band of the flagstaff, and conveyed to the Palace where it was received in mournful state by H. M.'s Vice-Chamberlain and staff, the Royal Guard and Band, the bereaved Royal Family taking their places on the upper veranda.

The royal remains were conveyed to the large ball room, which had been prepared, and there surrounded by the Crown and emblems of Royalty, and surrounded by kahilis and guards and watchers was placed in State until the morning, when the officials of the kingdom, the Admiral, captains and officers of the men-of-war, the Foreign Representatives and Consuls and the general public paid their last respects to the memory of the deceased monarch.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Regent was formally proclaimed Queen under the style and title of Liliuokalani Queen of the Hawaiian Islands.

Sunday the 15th inst. is appointed for the funeral obsequies.

Largely attended public meetings have been held in Honolulu and each of the islands heard from and resolutions passed expressive

of the sense of the people of the great loss sustained by the country in the death of His Majesty, of condolence with the grief stricken Royal Family, and of gratitude for the "unbounded courtesy and kind attentions extended to His late Majesty King Kalakaua in his recent visit to California by the United States Government, the State of California, the City of San Francisco, as well as the citizens and residents of San Francisco, and by Rear Admiral George Brown and the officers and men of the United States Flagship Charleston," (which) "have placed the Hawaiian nation under a deep debt of gratitude to the United States and to the citizens of said country, and to said Rear Admiral Brown, his officers and men."

Of the month as a whole it may be recorded that the weather, though very stormy throughout the group, has been such as to permit the shipping to and from Honolulu of large quantities of sugar, all the plantations working to their fullest capacity to send forward as much produce as possible before the McKinley tariff takes effect.

A very important notice is that of the incorporation of the Hawaiian Coffee and Tea Company, Limited, with a list of officers composed of some of the most solid business men in the country. The company has already secured under favorable lease several hundred acres of land in the district of Kona, Hawaii, capable of producing the celebrated variety known as "Kona coffee" which commands a higher price than the best Costa Rica, and can hold its own against any coffee in the market in either hemisphere. We are especially pleased to be able to record the undertaking as being full of promise, and an important step in the direction of adding to the variety of Hawaiian products.

A preliminary summary of the census of the population of Honolulu for the year 1890 is on the whole satisfactory. The present population is put down at 22,889 being an increase over that of 1884 which was 20,489. Divided into nationalities we find a decrease of 491 in Asiatics, all others have increased; the native and half-caste by 301, Hawaiian-born foreigners by 1,529 other foreigners by 1,063. The number of males largely exceeds that of females. Native and half-caste 5,764 of the former to 539 of the latter; Hawaiian-born foreigners 1,208 to 1,177; Asiatics 4,225 to 557; other foreigners 2,387 to 1,731; or a total of 14,034 males and 8,855 females, or roughly, the females number little more than 386 of the population, an unwholesome disproportion even leaving out the Asiatic element of disturbance.

The mortuary report for the month is painfully unsatisfactory as to the rate of mortality amongst the natives, who show 42 deaths in a total of 56. The annual death rate per thousand per month, amongst all nationalities, in a population of 23,000 is 29.21, while the native population of 11,000 shows a rate of 45.81. This ought not to be, and need not be.

Both our iron works are employed to their fullest capacity and building operations, though somewhat hindered by the recent wet weather, are again progressing.

An interesting item, showing the progressive spirit of industry in the islands, is the fact that electricity is now being resorted to for lighting the sugar mills and all large establishments. The city of Honolulu is lighted by 85 arc and numerous incandescent lights, and the introduction of this mode of lighting enables the sugar mills to work at night as well as by day, thus doubling the output in a given time, reducing materially the length of the milling season and the cost per ton, and allowing the ratoon fields a longer time to grow, thus ensuring to them a heavier yield. To the sugar industry electricity is proving a very great boon.

## A Toast.

Here's to you and yours,  
From us and ours,  
In the hope that we and ours  
May have it in our powers  
To do for you and yours  
As you and yours  
Have done for us and ours.  
—Detroit Wheelman's Union Circular.

THE ADVERTISER IS THE leading daily paper of the Kingdom